the holy cause; but our honor will be saved untarnished, and our children's children will rise up to call us "blessed."

HOWKLL CORB.

R. TOOMES, M. J. CRAWFG..D, THOMAS R. R. COBB. THE REBEL PRODUCE (COTTON) LOAN. IRCULAR PROM THE ERBEL SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—HOW AND WHERE IT IS TO BE COL-LECTED—RATES OF BROKERAGE COMMISSION TO BE

The following official letter, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Register of the Treasury, will be

tound of interest to the public:—
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
THE SURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jun. 8, 1862.

ROBERT TVINE, Esq., RECISIVE:—
SEE—The following arrangements have been determined upon for collecting the subscriptions to the Produce Loan. As these subscriptions are, in substance, offers to take so much of the loan of one hundred millions of bonds authorized by the act of August 19, 1861, the issue of said bonds and the carrying into complete effect the subscrip-tions, are regular duties of your bureau; but masmuch as they are new and onerous, additional clerks will be furnished you for the purpose. I think a chief clerk, with a salary of \$1,500, should have the chief charge of the business, with one or two clerks under him. But until Congress shall allow such a clerk you will use the services of the clerks now allowed. Mr. De Bow has heretofore been discharging the duties of the chief clerk without any salary; but as he has nearly completed the arrangements for the subscription, the remaining details are too onerous to be discharged by any uppaid official, and Mr. Norrell, the present clerk, will continue to discharge the same, under your direction, un-

if other arrangements are made.

The organization for collecting and closing the subscriptions will be made as follows:—A principal agent or broker will be appointed at each of the principal cities: where the subscriptions are payable. These agents will

where the subscriptions are payable. These agents will take charge of all the subscriptions payable at that place, and also at all other places within the same State, and shall appoint subordinate agents, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Freasury, to collect any subscriptions which may be payable at such other places; and shall superintend and direct the action of such subordinates, and cause them to account with him weekly; and shall require them to pay over weekly to such assistant treasurer or depositary as he shall designate, all moneys collected by them. The agency at New Orleans shall include the State of Mississiph, except where its subscription may be payable at other principal agencies.

Each agent shall, on receiving payment of a subscription, issue to the subscriber a receipt for the same, exchargeable for stock or bonds, in the form prepared by the department. These receipts shall be reported by each subscription to his principal, and by each principal to the nearest Assistant Treasurer or depositary, and the money received shall be paid over to such treasurer or depositary. The treasurer or depositary shall deliver in exchange for such receipts the bonds or stock which they call for, and the resipective agents who received the subscription shall be bound, as part of the service paid for by their commissions, to apply for the said bonds and stock, and exchange them with the parties holding the receipts.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and

stock, and exchange them with the parties holding the receipts.

The compensation of all the agents, both principal and subordinate, shall be by a brokerage to be deducted from the amounts collected by them at the rates set forth in the schedule herounto appended. The following places have been determined upon for the location of the principal agencies, to wit:—Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis; Mobile, Apalachicolo, Augusta, Charleston, Wilmington and Richmond.

You will be duly notified of the persons appointed agents at these places, and will at once prepare the lists of subscriptions and books of receipts to be forwarded to each. Circular instructions will also be furnished you to torward to the agents.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Socretary of the Treasury.

Scretary of the Tronsury.

Scretary of the Tronsury.

On all sums of \$100,000 and under, one per cent; on all sums over \$100,000 and less than \$500,000, one-fourth of one per cent additional; on all sums over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, one-found of than \$1,000,000, one-found of the sums over \$200,000 and less than \$2,000,000, one-tonih of one per cent additional; on all sums over \$2,000,000, one-twentieth of one per cent additional; until the whole commensation of any one agent shall reach the whole commensation of any one agent shall reach the whole compensation of any one agent shall reach \$4,000 in one year, beyond which no charge shall be at-

master of willing staves; or, like men who at least are descended from freemen, we must with our own arms make good our claim to a legitimate parentage. These, freemen of Kentucky, are the issues which have been forced upon us.

Hithorto Kentucky has been to a great extent exampt from the evis with which the President has so ght to a like our rister Southern States. We have been fusied with the syren song of peace into a lethargy from which it was hoped we would not awake. We have been took that the armies of despotism which are to encamp upon our soil will not crush a petal of the most delicate flower or bruiks a blade of grass that dee rates our fields, yet wherever they have gone, though in some instances commanded by soldiers unsurpassed in the best qualities of men, their course is marked by desolation and lighted by the flames of burning lietis and houses. It might rather be said of them, as of the hosts of Attlia, that where they once pass the grass never grows. The President promised peace to our mother, Virginia; he promised peace to our daughter, Massouri; he now sings in our ears the delisive sound. It is the peace which reigns in his water girt Bastiles; it is the peace which is found in the graves of his victims. Freemen of Kentucky, we have be a slow to oppose the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln. We have heard his promises that he would observe the neutrality of Kentucky, and we have heard the cloned reassirances of his choson instruments. We have seen the lawless military organizations which for months he has been eggaged in introducing among us, to overawe the true sentiment of Kentucky. We have witnessed the clandestine latrodaction among us of arms and maintions, and the establishment, in deflance of the constitution, of his military camps to subjugate us to the will of a Northern la naticism. We have seen a portion of our own people, while preaching peace and good will towards ours level and our brethren of the South drawing from beneath the cloak of neutrality the assassin dagger, which is na

ucky, are we indeed shaves, that we are
in chains at the feet of despotic powfour ancestors buried with them in
loyality to constitutional liberty
vility to the tools of acknowour trambling knees beto the tyrant's cap,
whip? Were our
the feet of
a brow

age from the homes of those whose sons now show their gratitude by returning to enclave us.

Citizers of Kentucky, we who are now contending for freedom and for constitutional liberty have been true and loyal in our observance of the constitution. It is not we who have trampled its principles beneath our feet and called into being a military despotism which threatens the existence of civil liberty. We revered the constitution as the ark of civil liberty. We loved the Union as the means of perpetuating its principles. When the Union ceases to accomplish that end, and instead, serves only as the means of founding a military despotism it is the destruction of the constitution. The constitution being destroyed by these whose tyranny we resist we adhere still to the immutable principles on which it is based. We have compremised these principles only to preserve peace in Kentucky. The apologists of Abraham Lincoln have constructed our love of peace into cowardice, and have brought to bear upon us the hand of despotic power. With the popagard at our breast, they expect us to carress the hand of the assessin and to lick the dust from the iron heel of tyranny, which is raised to crush us.

Freemen of Kentucky, whatever our former opinions, let us unite on the principles of civil liberty. Though an infuriated North—in order to reduce our land to the condition of a subject Roman province—may rear above the ruins of the constitution the rude fabric of military despotism, let us recignises still as parameunt the holy principles of civil liberty, which dod and our fathers have given us. We recognise in no body the right to oppress us. Neither the Freedent of the United States nor the service Congress which assembled to register his edicts, nor the Legislature of Kentucky, which has sold for gold and executive favor the birthright of our freedom, have the authority to snatch from us our God-given heritage of liberty.

Freemen of Kentucky, let our objects be distinctly known. We make no war upon the Union.

service Congress which assembled to register his edicts, not the Legislature of Kentucky, which has sold for gold and executive favor the birthright of our freedom, have the authority to snatch from us our God-given heritage of liberty.

Preemen of Kentucky, let our objects be distinctly known. We make no war upon the Union. We defond the principles of the constitution against the fanatics who have destroyed the Union. We make no war upon our brethren of Kentucky who have been seduced mit odiliance with that fanaticism. We defend our releves only from the assealts of those who would tear from us the holy principles of liberty, without which there can be no Union. We make no war upon our brethren of the North. We seek only to repel their efforts to subupate us to the condition of their political serfs and vassas.

The federal forces were already encamped upon our soid, threatening not only our liberty, but the liberty of the South. As a matter purely of self-defence, the Confederates now occupy a few points in our Southern border. They offer no moistation to our people. They will withdraw whenever the federal forces withdraw, or whenever the State of Kentucky takes it upon herself to Keepout both partites equally.

The people of Kentucky have been honest in their professions of neutrality. Political adventurers who control the Legislature have alone used neutrality as the cup from which they might pour their deadly distribution of Northern hatred, which, like the poisonad chalce to their ownlips. Lot the people of Kentucky take their fate in their own hands. Let us unite as one man to expel from our land the Northern forces who retures to retire.

Our people do not want them here. Let them leave us to the peace which they promised us, and the Confederate forces will likewise leave us. For one, I have alike refused effect from the North or from the South because the pestition of my State was respected. But when a revolutionary and despote faction invade our soit to aid in the destruction of my literature where he

The second and the second seco

mately for 118, his intention has been so unmistakeably developed as to render an issue with foreign Powers inevitable.

His novel blockaders have been sunk on Charleston bar, on Rattlemake Sheal and at Horn Island passage. Here is an unmistakeable display of his intention, a plain exhibition of his animus, and no diplomatic subterfuges, no crafty despatches, no circumiocution argument can remove his sunken barriers.

The news by the Europa, which suggested these reflections, austains us fully in our belief; for even the temporary suspension of commercial relations with the South most carry penury and want to thousands upon thousands in Great Britain and on the Continent.

We have prenounced the consequence of a temporary suspension of the relations of trade. Such being the indisputable fact, how can the Washington government expect the great commercial and maritime Powers of the globe to tolerate a sytem caculculated to perpetuate for them—to perpetuate and increase through all time—their present commercial depression and social distress? There can be but one answer to this question, and that his Majesty will receive some time before he accomplishes his vindictive schemes of comprehensive destruction and universalization of the South.

Truly, as we have said, he has hopped out of the frying panof one trouble into the fire of another, and as he is invited mercially nor politically a Shadrach, Meschack or Abedinego, We find y expect him to get pretty well scorched—an occurrence to which we shall raise no objection.

scorched—au occurrence to whose misadventure objection.
Like those of that French King, whose misadventure Poe wove into a story, let us hope his Majesty's ministers may share his Majesty's fate.

FRAUDULENT NOTES IN CIRCULATION. FRAUDSLENT NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 30.]

The attestion of the public is particularly called to the advertisement of the Treasurer of Virginia, notifying or the Eanks, and some sheetz of back notes the circumstance under which some of the cannot of the Eanks, and some sheetz of back notes are not signed by the opens of the banks, may recreated about, and probably an attempt them upon the ignorant and unwary, having and cannot led or never issued by the banks.

The probably a strength of the cannot be ignorant and unwary, having and cannot be ignorant and unwary, having and cannot be ignorant and unwary, having and eastery have not, as it was intended and complete.

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SDULGENT HEREL SOL-

to their duty as to absent themselves from their companies, thus throwing all of the work upon the few good soldiers who maintain their posts, to the scandar and disgrace of the fair name of the Eighth Virginia regiment, won on the fields of Manassas and Leesburg. If this order is not promptly obeyed I will in ten days have hand-lills posted in every village in the country, offering a reward of thirty dollars for the apprehension of each deserter and his delivery to the nearest military post; and I will so minutely describe each man, his appearance, character and habits, that the publication itself will prove a severe penalty for his offerce.

NORBOINE REREKELEY,

Major Commanding Eighth Virginia Volunteers.

Heanquartus First Cours on Poromac, )

HRABQUARTIES FIRST CORPS ON POTOMAC, J. Jan. 22, 1862. Approved, by order of General Beauregard. THOS. JORDAN, Acting Adjutant General.

ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER FROM CAIRO—A PAITHFUL SERVANT.

[From the Helena (Ark.) Shield.]

A few days since Major, a slave belonging to Mrs. Rabb of this vicinity, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Belmont and carried to Cairo, made good his escape and retured home, and is now at the plantation among his real friends—a happy, contented, honest darkey. Many interesting incidents connected with his captivity, perlicus escape, fortunate meeting with friends in the depths of the forests of Missouri, his arrival at Columbus, where he had the happiness of finding that his young master had escaped unhurt on the battle field, where he was taken prisoner, are all related by Major in a manner at once concide, straightforward and doubtless honest.

On the morning of the battle he was instructed by his master, Mr. Rabb, who was a private in Company A, Thirteenth regiment Arkansas Volunteers, to remidin at the hospital tent during the progress of the conflict; but the enemy having gotten possession of the encampment, he, with others, was taken prisoner and was taken to Cairo—was confined in one of the guard rooms several days, during which time he was frequently interrogated as to whother he would like to return home.

Being abrewd enough for unprincipled captors, he told them that he had no regard for his owners, and was delighted at the pressect of freedom, which was promised of course. He was Subsequently taken by an Illinois captain for his cook, with a promise of \$12 per month, but up to the 31st of December received nobling. On that night he managed to craw! through the lines, secured an old leaky skiff, which he had seen in the willows about a mile above town the day previous, whist out with an officer's servant watering horses. He found the skiff destitute of oars, but with a bit of plank as a substitue, por as it was he boldly pushed out into the stream—landed upon an island first, mistaking it for the Missouri shore, where he was near being discovered by a sentry near by or at Bird's Point. But he clud

South) into incendiaries and executioners. The truth is, we know many servants whose attachments for their masters and owners amount almost to frenzy or adoration. There are, may be, a few who might be induced to raise their hands in an insurecction put on feot by abolition emissaries, but the loyal slaves in our midst would so far outnumber them that they could do but slight

THE REFINED POETRY OF THE SOUTH. From the Southern Confederacy.]

THE DEVIL'S VISIT TO "OLD ABR."

BY REV. E. P. BECH, OF LA GRANGE, GA.

Written on the occasion of Lincoln's proclamation for prayer and fasting after the battle of Manassas. Revised and improved expressly for La Grange Reporter, by the author.

and improved expressly for La Grange Reporter, by the author.
Old Abe was sitting in his chair of state.
With one foot on the mantel and one on the grate.
Now smoking his pipe and then scratching his pate.
For he had heard some disastrous news of late,
As fearful as death and as cruel as fate;
In an oid earthen jug, on a table near by,
Was a gillon of "Buckeye," or "choice oid rye,"
To cheer up his hopes, which were ready to die,
Under whose potent charms old Abe would be able
To lay all his gries; like a bill, "on the table?"
Or, shut up his woe, like a horse, in a stable.

He sat in his chair,
Gaging at nothing with a meaningless stare,
And looked like a wild beast just "skeered" in his lair.
His check bones were high and his viginge was rough,
Like a middling of bacon, all wrinkeld and tough;
He was long in the legs and long in the face,
A Longfellow born of a leng legged race,
Yet longing through grace for a much longer space,
"Till he'd finished his political wild goose chase—
Bringing wreck on his country, and endless disgrace
On the blockheads who'd placed him in "the very wren,
place."

On the train of a comet, in a journey sublime
Over millions of miles in a morrant of time.
"You, yourself," said the flend, with a wink of his eye,
"Can travet like blazes," when danger is nigh.
Your Grand Army, too, are distinguished for speed,
And ron, like the devil, in cases of need.
But all this aside—allow not to state:
I have come here on business momenteusity great,
Which deeply involves your political fate.
What means, Mr. Lincoin, this strange proclamation,
In which you've invited the whole Yankes nation.
To fasting and prayer, and to humiliation?
It is strange how a thrashing has altered your notions,
And called into action your plous devotions;
It seems to me, sir, you're a whimsical set,
Ever twisting and turning like smeel me a set.
You flounder and flost,
And turn in and turn out,
This my with are puzzled to know what you're a yout,
And now, in all cander, I must call your attention.
You know, in the first place, you owe your election
To the aid and protection
of a demagogne crew who own my direction.
Invented your platform, and give it selat,
About inggers, and 'freedom,' and the great 'higher
inw,'
From the top of this platform—outstretching below,

I invented your platform, and give it colat,
About 'niggers,' and 'freedom,' and the great 'high
iaw,'
From the top of this platform—outstretching below,'
I showed you the kingdoms which I would bestow',
If you and your party would only agree
To fall down in worship and homage to me.
Obey my directions, fulfil my commands,
Spread carnage and death over all these lands,
By a horrible warfare, such as would win
Success to my cause, and a triumph to sin.
To all of these terms you must promptly agreed,
And made them your grounds of pointical creed,
I gave you my subjects—the best I have got,
Such as Cameron, and Saward, and 'Old Granny/Scota
Assisted by Greeley, and Bennett, and Weed,
As micrable scondrels as Topbet could breed,
To fix up a plan for 'preserving the Union,'
In the bonds of a happy fraternal communion,
By a terrible warfare of conquest and blood,
Such as never was known since the day of the flood.
I gave you my minions from the purilous of hell,
The ranks of your fearful grand army to swell.
I stirred up the North with its vagabond crow,
And set witch burning Yankeedom all in a stew,
With its issue and schisms—function in a stew,
With its issue and schisms—function in a prilling in the locking in the policyr—
Its free loving humbugs, and spiritual rappings:

And set witch burning Yankeedom all in a stew,
With its isnes and schiams—fanatical trappings—
Its free loving humbugs, and sprittual rappings:
I called out its teachers,
(Hypacritten preaches)
Yes,
Yes,
Yes,
You and domagene servechers,
You and domagene servechers,
You related your shame,
You will not it of the battle—
Your armies went forth, but not to the battle—
Your armies went forth, but not to the battle—
They want forth to plumber the dels sof then called,
They want forth to plumber the dels sof then called,
To steal the young chickers and capture the leans.
(Jake William Come-Trimble-Toe, ) and put 'em in pens,
In the pages of history, no lofter place

-

Can be claimed for your thioving and cowardy race,
Than to tell they were valinant in stealing a hen,
But ran in confusion from the presence of men.
When at last your Grand Army was forced to a fight,
They were routed, defeated and driven in light,
Overwhelm'd with confusion from the plains of Manassae
Lake a miserable pack of terrified assee.
Was't for this I labored with vigition toil.
To sow tares of contention all over your soilt—
To build up your party with lying pretensions,
With demagogue tricks and Chicago Conventions'
If this is the fruit of my labor and zeal,
I am sure I deserve the remorse that I feel,
For becoming the tool
Of a shallow brained fool,
With the form of an ape and the head of a calf,
It is sowing the whird wind and reaping the chair."
"What say you to this?" cried Old Nick, waxing hot;
Quoth President Lincoln, "You must ask General Scott."
"Old Scott's an old ass, and Seward to boot,
And as for yourself, you're a pitiful brute,
Too meun to let live, and too worthless to shoot.
But to come to the point more directly in hand,

"Old Scott's an old ass, and Seward to boot;
And as for your self, you're a pitiful brute.
Too mean to let live, and too worthless to shoot.
But to come to the point more directly in hand,
Allow me once more in good faith to demnae?
The grounds of this pitiful, vile prock—Institue
For fasting and prayer by the whole Yankee nation.
Do you think that Jehovab, will favor your cause,
While you murder, who had hen you ask the Eternal
For help to eccomplish your objects infernal?
No; this war, like yourself, is begotten in sin,
And lese it or win,
You must now begin
To fight with the spirit of 'Seventy-six,
And abandon your pitful Yankee tricks."
Quoth "Honest Old Abe," "I'm in a very had ""
'You are right now, for once, "said Old Nick with a grin;
'But such are the froits of transgression and sin.
Then where lies the blame? Not with me, I am sure.
You made the disease; you must seek for the cure.
And now, in conclusion, your attention I call
To a single fact mo. e— 't a the saidest of all."
(as he spoke the hot tears came flush to his eyes.)

The fasjel has made mo. the father of lies—
And the record is true. From the very beginning
I have tutored the world in lying and sunning.
But it is irs up my sonl with grief and vexation
To see your abeminable Yankee nation
Ontst tipping me far in the depths of its shame,
And heaping reproach on my kingdom and name.
Five one word to add; it is a terrible one!
The face of your treachery is almost run;
You have ruined your nation—degraded its name—
And hirled on its people a heritage of shame;
You have ruined your nation—degraded its name—
And hirled on its people a heritage of shame;
You have ruined your nation—degraded its name—
And hirled on its people a heritage of shame;
You have ruined your nation—degraded its name—
And hirled on its people a heritage of shame;
You have murdered its glory and pride at a biow,
And filled its proud cities with walling and woe,
the avenger is coming. O'er your ask future path,
is brooding a storm of terrible wrath.
The wrongs of oppression, t Thus saying, he left in a moment of time, and wound up his speech, where I wind up my rhyme; He left General Scott in a passion and worry— Old abe in a fit, and his wife in a flurry.

## NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

Our Monrayia Correspondence.

Monrayia, Laberta, Nov. 20, 1801.

Defence of President Benson and His Congo Policy-The War Movement of Spain-England an Ally of the Negro Republic-Hostility of the Nation Trites-Death of a Bride from New York-Public Works and Industrial

Progress, cc.
The receipt a few days ago of one or two copies of the HERALD by the friends of the President, containing statement in reference to the treatment of the Congoes per ship Nightingale, had a very indigestible offect among the many supporters of his Excellency in this city. A meeting was called last night with a view to correct what they termed misrepresentations; but, after indulging they formed misrepresentations; but, after indulging in a tirade of abuse against whom they supposed was the author, they seemed to lose sight of the object for which they had assembled, and contented themselves by passing defamatory resolutions against T. M. Chester, instead of vindicating the government from the charges. The mere passage of resolutions, in these days of political intrigue, will not relieve an individual or a ilitical intrigue, will not relieve an individual or a government from an imputation where there is just cause for Suspicion. No one would have been more happy than your correspondent to have retracted every word uttered against the administration of President Benson if any of his friends had pointed out the least misrepresentation. It is a duty I owe to the audit to on correct any misrepresentations that may occur as boo as convinced that injustice has been done to any one.

Nothing has been heard of Spanish hostility since last month, of which I informed you. We are hourly ex-pecting the mail from the States, which will inform us of the progress of the war, and Fernando Po, which will advise us of the intentions of the Governor General towards I iberia. It is thought here that as soon as England can lay the whole affair before the government of Spain

can lay the whole after before the government or Spain the Governor General will be recalled.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Falcon came here some two weeks ago to settle, if possible, peacoably the difficulties between this government and any Spanish men-of war that might be sent here with hostile intentions, and in the event that she could not bring about an amicable adjustment then she was to a

President Benson gave a splendid dinner party to the officers of the Falcon on the 19th instant, extending his invitations to them through the commander, who at. tended, accompanied by his first lieutenant, pursor and the captain's private secretary. Several prominent citi-zens were present, and the whole affair passed off with entire satisfaction to the assembled guests.

The native tribes are still engaged in wars almost ad-

joining the settlement. A very short time ago a battle was fought not more than about thirty or forty miles was longer not more than about thirty or forty miles in this city, in which our allies routed their enemies with great glaughter. The kings and head men who have been conceasing their hostility against this government are only awaiting for the Spaniards to destroy this city, and in twenty four hours after every settlement on the from the interior, and while at a town one hundred and sifty miles back a report reached there that seven Span.

from the interior, and white at a town one hundred and fifty miles back a report reached there that seven Span. Is men-of-war were in this harbor, and immediately illest har drum was haird throughout the town. The story was soon contradicted.

Great effort has been made by President Benson to mave Liberia represented in the international exhibition next May in Buchaud. Some very excellent native carlosities, as well as some superior Liberian productions, will be soon forwarded. James L. Sims, Eng., who was sent by the government, has just returned from the interior with a fine collection of native articles, which I understand with be exhibited here before they are sent to Europe.

It is with regret that I inform you of the death of Mrs. Peter Downing, whose marriage about one year ago proceed a great sensation in the negro upper-tendem of New Yor. She emigrated here about six months ago, in the back Edward, with her husband; and, in consequence of being enceinte, she had been in bad health from the time succeiver, which is a beauty of even as sermances of a permanent resuscitation. She gave birth to a healthy daughter, which is now doing well, and a few hours after went into a state of insensibility for four days, from which she newer recovered. Mrs. Downing was a pattive of frovidence, R. I., and is the same Clemmire Parker whose superior culture and accomplishments were the admiration of all who were fortunate enough to make her acquaintance.

Affairs in Liberia were never in a more prosperous state. President Benson is carrying on many public improvements which will add to his great popularity both in this and other countries. He has effectively. If he runs no one can defeat him.

Nov. 29, 1861.

Yesterday was observed throughout the republic as a day of thanksgiving. In this city the people attended church in the morning, ate big dinners in the afternoon and enjoyed their social intercourse in the evening.

The mail arrived yesterday from the States and along the south coast.

The mail arrived yesterday from the States and along the South coast.

A Spanish stoamer-of-war was at Cape Pa'mas about two weeks ago. The natives ins that vicinity, who were only waiting to hear that the Spaniards had conquered the laberians at this point, before they would rise, half-did the arrival with much give. They even boarded the man-of-war and informed the commander that the Liberians were preparing to fire into them. He sent an officer on shore to see if he could be allowed to get water, which privilege being granted, and the natives faise-hoode exposed, the commander came on shore and informed several persons that the whole affair had been misrepresented to the Governor General of Fernando Po, and that good forlings were entertained by him for the people of Liberia.

Thus ends our spanish difficulty.

and that good feelings were entertained by him for the people of Liberia.

Thus ends our Spanish difficulty.

The Spanish eaptain who fired into the Quail—so the Spanish commander informed the people at Cape Palmas—reported on his return to Fernando Po that he had sunk her in this harbor. It is very unpleasant for an officer to be the nessenger of his own shame.

The members of the Legislature arrived here yesterday. There can hardly be any doubt but what they will authorize the President to chastise some of the tribes in Liberia for their manifest heatile attitude during the Spanish excitement. The insurrectionary apirit was rife in each of the counties of this State. No important measures are yet upon the tapts.

This morning the articles for the international exhibition were exhibited in the hall of the Clouse of Representatives. They meatly consist of native country contag.

contained in the halof the flower of Representatives, They mostly consists of native country country of the larger rates, warlike instruments from African ren, the wood, rica, codes, preserved fruit, from ore, page, som what lancy bride, recombing those used by circums to in the classes, and many other things. The amount pipes mad, by the natives are an excellent specim; a mean scarcely be beaten.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2, 1862. The gunboat Daylight sailed to-day for the mouth of York river, to reserve the Young Rover, which is on the blockade in that vicinity.

The Young Rover will proceed to the mouth of the Rap-pahamock, to relieve the Dawn, which will go to New pahamock, to reli York for repairs.

The Mystic is still off the Rappahanneck river. The troops of the New England division, who have been encamped on the beach here for two weeks, re-embarked on the Constitution this afternoon. The Constitution is still taking in coal, and probably will not sail before to-morrow morning.

The health of the troops is improving. The Young Rover, with the D'Epineuit Zouaves (Fifty-third New York Volunteers) on board, sailed for Annapolis this morning.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26, 1862.

Order for a Court Martial to Try Colonel Josiah Harlan, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Caval-ry—General Wool's Staff—Of Whom it is Composed— Specimen of a Letter Sent Here to Go South—It Means Nothing and Tells Much—Matters at Camp Hamil-ton—The Health of Colonel, Max Weter—Removal of the Squadron of Mounted Rifles to Camp Hamilton-Their Probable Encampment at Newport News-Ladies at For tress Monro-Officers on Leave of Alsence, do , de.

To ar rrow a court martial is to commence its session for the trial of Coonel Josiah Harlan, of the Eleventh regiment Penesylvania cavalry. What the charges are that have been preferred against the Colonel of that regiment has not yet transpired, and will not be made public entil a't . the c' se of the court martial.

dewing special order from headquarters has been issued for the organization of the court and time of its

acssion:-SPECIAL ORDERS-NO. 24. HEDQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTIES MONDO, VA., Jan. 24, 1862. A general court martial, to consist of him member (a greater number cannot be convened without marking to the service), is appointed to meet in the fibration of Portreas Monroe, Va., at cloven o'clock A. M. o Monday, the 27th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Col. Josiah Harlan, Eleventh regment Pennsylvania cavalry.

Monday, the 21th inst., or as soon theresite as pace cable, for the trial of Col. Josish Harlan, Eleventh regiment Pennsylvania cavalry.

DEFAIL FOR THE COURT.

1. Col. Max Wober, Twentieth reg't N. Y. Vols.
2. Col. J. B. Carr, Second reg't N. Y. Vols.
3. Col. W. L. Brown, Twentieth reg't Ind. Vols.
4. Col. P. T. Wyman, Sixteenth reg't Mass. Vols.
5. Col. J. W. Andrews, First reg't Del. Vols.
6. Col. John E. Bendix, Tenth reg't Mass. Vols.
7. Col. E. W. Pierce, Twenty-ninth reg't Mass. Vols.
8. Lieut, Col. S. R. Stafford, Eleventh reg't Mass. Vols.
9. Major D. S. Lamson, Sixteenth reg't Mass. Vols.
Captain E. B. Carling, Ald-de-Comp. United States Army, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

Should any of the members named in the order be prevented from attending, the court will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number of members present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. By command of WM. D. Whitpie, Assistant Adjutant General WOOL.

WM. D. Whitpie, Assistant Adjutant General Gen. Wool's staff is at present all here. Major Wm. P.

Gen. Wool's staff is at present all here. Major Wm. P.
Jones and Major Le Grand B. Cannon, both of whom have been abrent for some time owing to ill health, have both reported themselves for duty, and are a great assistance to the General in the execution of his address duties. Major Jones, at the time he was here before, was Proves Marshal, and merited the esteem of everybody for his efficiency. This department is at present ably administered by Capt. Phineas A. Davis, of the Richardson Light Artillery. Major Jones is an old and staunch friend of Gen. Wool, having served with the veteran hero in Mexico and Cilifornia. Major Caunon is too well known in New York, and, in fact, throughout the country, to need any eulogy at my hands. Enough to say that, though blesses with a large fortune, his patriotism prompts him to serve his country in this the hour of need; and he could scarce-

ly have been assigned to a worthier position than Aid-de-Camo to Gen. John E. Wool.

While speaking of Gen. Wool's staff I must correct an error which some time ago occurred in regard to some of the names. The following is a correct list:—

Col. Thomas J. Crane, Topographical Engineers, Inspec-

Col. Thomas J. Crane, ropographical Engineers, inspec-tor General.

Major William P. Jones, Aid-de-Camp.

Major Le Grand B. Cannon, Aid-de-Camp.

Major Ernest Von Vegesacke, Aid-de Camp.

Major C. Von Herrman, Aid-de-Camp.

Major John M. Guyler, M. D., Medical Director

Capt. Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.
Capt. Hiram Stephens, Assistant 2 djutant General.
Capt. Grier Talmadge, U. S. A., C.,
Capt. J. McL. Taylor, U. S. A., Commissary of Subsis

amount to about eight hundred on an average, and among that number are any quantity of rich epistles. Some treat on domestic affairs, others on business, many again on love; but occasionally there appears an epistle whice; on its face apparently amounts to nothing, but actually conveys more information to the enomy than all the newspaper publications combined. The following note, which was received here some time ago, was addressed to a party in New Orleans, and, of course, rejected. I have been exabled to obtain a copy thereof. The name I send enclosed, but do not think it safe to publish--

The name I send enclosed, but do not think it safe to publish:—

To M. W. S.—I saw Pythins' wife the other day, and she told me that she went to visit her mother and took with her the murse and children, and left at home the governess and cook. They took spiendid care of the premises. The only controlongs which took place were hardly worth mentioning. These everlosting waterpipes borst, and the plaster came down in the drawing room, the mocking bird died, the kitchen clock got burnt up, and the cut glass spoonholder got smashed. Nothing else marred the even tener of their life. All the young checks are resy red, and the young eyes bright. Santa Claus came as usual down the nursary chimner, but brought nothing for Soft Skin. All affairs are arranged properly, and the days come and go and leave no sign. Pamon's belongings are coming to visit the friends. The paster and his wife, and ner sisier, husband and baby dined at the snug box last week. There is nothing but raticues on demand, and another carrier pigeon.

At Camp Hamitton everything is quiet, the reads being too randdy to allow any while or field exercises to be undertaken. This morning I called upon the commander of the camp, the popular and much respected Colonel Max Weber, of the New York Twentisth regiment, Turner Rilles, who has been acting Brigadier General for nearly two months. He is enjoying good health, and only regrets the bad weather, as it keeps the troops inactive. Why is he not appointed Brigadier General is asked by all.

The squadron of mounted riflemen, which have lately been augmented to a battalion, in command of Major C. C. Dodge, son of William E. Dodge, Fsq., of New York, have removed their encampment to Camp Hamilton, and are very pleasantly located. In a few days the second squadron will arrive here, when I shall send a full list of the officers. There is some task of sending this body to Newpert News to be attached to Brigadier General Joseph K. F. Manafeld's command.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania cavairy are doing well; the horses s The name i saw Pythias' wife the other day, and To M. W. S.—I saw Pythias' wife the other day, and

An Iron-Clud Rebel Vessel Lying Of Crancy Island—Gd-ting Ready to Attack—Activity of Our Navy to Give Her a ting Ready to Attack—Activity of Our Navy to Give Her a Warm Reception—General Manyfield Ordered to Ready for a Supposed Attack by the Enemy—Reconnoitre of the Mounted Riftemen to Newport Newt—A Practical Invention to Handle Heavy Guns—A Commission of Artillery Officers Appointed to Report on its Merits—A New Light Battery of Parrett Guns for Company L, Fourth Artillery, Captain R. V. W. Howard, dc., dc.
The latest intelligence we have from Secesh, by way of fage of truce, is that an iron-clad vessel is lying off

flag of truce, is that an iron-clad vessel is lying off Crancy Island, evidently awaiting an opportunity to slip her cable, and either put to sea or else engage our cessels in the harbor. Great activity is observed by our feet in the barbor, and should this rebel craft be so intrepid as to undertake so bazardous an expedition, she will find warm reception. For the information of the rebels 1 will state that we have upwards of two hundred guns on the shipping in the harbor, and about as many more on the parapets and water battery of Fortress Monroe, which will not play an unimportant role in such an engagement. The batteries on the Rip Raps are also to be taken into onsideration, and if the rebel craft should even reach this place she would be compelled to come between the Rip Paps and the fort, and then page four first class United States war vessels. General Mansheld received notice a day or two ago to be on the qui etc. for an attack. The vetera: general, of course, hat division in apple pie order, and was preparent og ve-suemy a cordial welcome or grape and consister.

to this mement I have not heard anything of an attack or

to this mement I have not heard anything of an attack or Nowport News.

Yesterday morning Acting Brigadier General Max Weber went on a reconno seance to Newport News. He was accompanied by a company of mounted rifle men, in command of Captain S. A. Melick. Major Chaz, C. Dedge, who commands the hattalion, also accompanied the expedition, and was highly compilmented by General Weber on the efficiency and discipline of his command. Besile the above officers, Libert, Co. Francis Weiss and Adjustant Charles Larch, of the Twentieth regiment New York. Volunteers; Captain H. M. Barley, Provest Marshal of Camp Hamilton, and Dr. R. B. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, were also of the party. On the way to Newport News not the elightest obstruction was observed, and on arriving at Camp B. Her, Newport News, the reconnoisering party ware received with great enchosiasm, and desirening cheers were given for Gen. Max Weber by the troops at the latter place. When the recommatering party returned, it was after dark, and the object for which it went out was obtained to the satisfaction of the commanding officer.

A commission, consisting of Major Joseph Roberts, Captain R. V. W. Howard, Company L. Captain Frederick M. Follet, company D., and Captain Richard Lodor, all of the Fourth regiment United States Artiliery, is at present in section to decide upon the merits of an invention of Captain Roseph Stewart, of the Third artiliery, is at present in Section to decide upon the merits of an invention of Captain Roseph Stewart, of the Third artiliery, is at present in Section to decide upon the merits of an invention of the commission, all of whom expressed themselves highly satisfied with the result of the experiment. The advantages of this apparatus are so great that one man can handle the heaviest gun, whereas the old and prosecribed rule makes it necessary for four men at least to heave a gun into battery. The commission have not yet reported but I have no doubt that the invention will be alcipted by the government and at ence applied to

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27, 1862. The Harian Court Martial Commenced-Departure of the

The Harian Court Martial Commenced—Departure of the United States Stoop-of-War Pensacola for Ship Island—Arrival of the United States Gunboat Monticello from Wilmington, N. C.—The United States Brig Perry Roma the Potenace Blockade and Arrives Safe in Hampton Roads—The Blockading Steamer Daylight Repaired—Non-Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding from Port Royal—Anxiety About Her—Scout of the Ninety-ninth Regimen New York Volunteers—They Cayture Two Boats and Destroy Seven Others—New Establishment of the Adams Express Company—Appointment of a Special Deputy Provot Marshal—Devices for Smuggling Liquors—Heavy Firing at Caney Island—Masonic Celebration, de., de. The Harlan Court Martial commenced its session this The Harlan Court Martial commenced its session this norming at cleven o'clock. Acting Prigadier General Max Weber, who was appointed President of the court, was been engaged on the Board of Examination having the subject of the efficiency, &c., of Colonel Harlan under consideration, which consumed about sixteen days. Colonel Joseph B. Carr, of the Second regiment New York Volunteers, stationed at Camp Butler (Newport News), being next in rank, was appointed President instead.

Major George Stetzel, senior Major of the Eleventh regi. ment Pennsylvania cavalry, was the only witness exa-mined before the court adjourned for the day. From present indications it would seem that the trial of Colonel

Harlan will occupy a long time, as a large number of witnesses are subpensed for the prosecution and the deris, has been ordered to proceed to Ship Island, and to carry Majors Watson and Locke, United States paymasters, to pay the troops at present stationed there and at Biloxi. She left her anchorage at one o'clock P. M From the fact of her having made so nar row an escap of the rebel batteries while running the blockade of the Potomac, the Pensacola has excited considerable interest while in Hampton Roads, and great numbers of officers and others took occasion to visit her. She is a splendid vessel, and from the efficiency of her officers, crew, and immense batteries, great things mas

be expected. The United States gunboat Monticelle, Lieutenant Braine commanding, arrived here this morning from Wilmington, North Carolina, where she has been doing duty on the blockade.

The United States brig Perry came into Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon from Washington, having successfully run the blockade of the Potomac. The batteries at Cockpit Point, Aquia creek and Evansport opened fire on

Capt. Grier Talmadge, U.S. A., Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. J. Mcf. Taylor, U.S. A., Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. J. Mcf. Taylor, U.S. A., Commissary of Subsistence.

Pravo. L. Elga B. Carling, U.S. A., Aid-de-Camp.

Bravo. L. Elga B. Carling, U.S. A., Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. James Capt. G. Thristicason, Aid and provost Marshal New port News.

First Lieut. Simon Coructors Aid-de Camp.

Chief of Ordanace Department, Lieut. T. G.

Lieut. Dewitt Clinton, Aid-de-Camp.

Chief of Ordanace Department, Lieut. T. G.

Assistant, Lieut. Wm. H. Harris, U.S. A.

Assistant, Lieut. Wm. H. Harris, U.S. A.

Choff Engineer, Capt. C. S. Stewart.

The above staff is probably one of the most efficient of any corpe of officers surrounding any of our generals.

Although apparently extensive, their time is constantly occupied, the letters per flag of trace going to and coming from the South being the greatest tax upon their energies.

The number of letters that are received here daily amount to about eight hundred on an average, and among that number are any quantity of rich episiles.

Some treat on domestic afairs, others on business who is

Richard Nim. X Weber to the Back river. Last week dier General M. a number of boats there, and could our pickets foum. my raking for oysters. A forryman plainly see the en. brought to headquarters, who is was apprehended m. The scouting party mentioned still kept in confinemen. Possession of the boats, and above was sent out to tab. unable to do so, to destroy either bring them in, or, if a companied the expedition; but the roads were in so he of the boats, and Col. thom from bringing more than two very rine yaw's wardrop was compelled to destroy see crafts on the There are upwards of one headred of the boats, and Col. thom from bringing more than two very rine yaw's ose crafts on the There are upwards of one headred of the boats, and Col. thom from here, and if a larger number to over the road of the heads of the heads of the boats, and Col. thom from here, and if a larger number to over the road of the heads of t

came to claim it.

Heavy firing was heard this afternoon in the direction of Craney Island. But I prosume it emanated from practising by the Ninth Virginia artiflery, Lieutenant Colonet Ibe Laguill. As the roat of artiflery was kept up for some time, it excited considerable notice, and was witnessed by a number of the troops from this point and Camp Hamilton.

by a number of the troops from this point and Camp Hamilton.
On Friday evening next a grand Masonic jubilee, in commemoration of St. John's day (27th of December ult.), will take place by National Zouave Lodge, F. and A. M., U. D., which promises to be a very into aff ir. The celebration of the festival at this late day is owing to the sickness and absence of Captain Salmon Winchester, the W. M., who has returned here lately entirely recovered. General Wool and staff and other dignitaries are expected to be present.

FORTERSS MONHOR, Jan. 28, 1862 Arrival of the Eastern State from the Burnside Expedi-tion—No Operations as yet—Excape of Fifteen Contralands in a Boat from the Rebelt—They are Taken up by the Oun-toott Rescue—Their Story Regarding Matters in Rebel-dom—Reported Launch of the Merrimac—How the Batte-ries are Situated—A Flag of Truce (by Land) Coming to Hampton—Magnuter Sober for Once—A Word About the Constitution—Shameful Neglect and Extravogance of the Government—The Ship Tarned into a Hospital—Panengers for "Dixie"—Females Sent Forward—The Rebit Officers Sent to the Rip Raps—Departure of the Eastern State

for Hatteras, &c., &c.

The United States gunboat Rescue, commanded by Master's Mate C. A. Blanchard, while on picket under Sewall's Point last night, and while cruising about, espied a small boat containing several persons. The launch of the Rescue was lowered, and, on coming up with the strange coat, it was found to contain fifteen contrabands, who said that they had escaped from the robels by stealing a boat, and seemed anxious to reach our lines. Captain Blanchard placed them on board of the Resous and brought them to the flag shipMinnesota. The beat, which is a twenty foot ship's yawl, scens dilapidated, and the cars were muffled with ropes to prevent giving an alarm. I found the negroes very intelligent, and the spekesman of the party informed me that they and several hundred other slaves were engaged in digging eronches at Sewall's Point and along above between the Point and Tanner's creek. On the batteries between the two lest monitoned places are thirty-five gues. On the latteries between the two lest monitoned places are thirty-five gues. On a